

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



THE RED CROSS AT VILNA: THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE, WITH HER DAUGHTERS, AND NURSES.

PRICE SIXPENCE; BY INLAND POST, SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.



TY BLOUSE (as sketch), in
Crêpe de Chine Brocade, with
coat of plain Crêpe de Chine,
shoulders, and high
er collar, tied with
ribbon. Price **25/9**

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SMART TAILOR-MADE SHIRT
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new high collar, finished pearl
buttons. Stocked in sizes
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pagne, flesh pink, and mauve.
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KING AIR RIFLES

A TALK TO REAL BOYS.

The boy that's a good self-reliance, caution and be. It's the kind your father Britain needs.

Every boy should know how to play ball, swim, skate, or

It's what the "learning how" itself — but the thing itself is

You cannot own a KING AIR-

out of doors with it. You can't own one without training

hand and a good eye. It makes you

It makes you alert and observing. The "KING" is not a gun to kill

made and sold for that purpose. It's made for target practice—to teach you

It is not a powder rifle—and therefore not shoots by compressed air, using air-rifle shot for it is a rifle to test anybody's marksmanship. It and carries a long distance.

It's a gun you can take a pride in. It is so well handsomely finished, and has so many real gun that you will take a true gun-lover's joy in handling taking care of it.

shot has a keen eye and steady nerve. He develops manliness. That's the kind of boy you want to and mother want you to be. It's the kind

to shoot straight—just as he should know handle a boat.

does for you more than the thing important.

RIFLE and not want to be

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1000 Shot Lever Action, 10/6

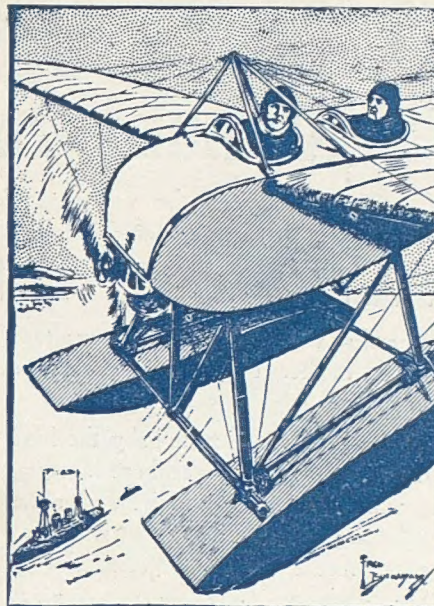
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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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Player's Navy Cut De Luxe is the outcome of many year's experience and is probably the best Pipe Tobacco yet offered to the public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia but from the selected leaves of those best growths.

Packed only in 2-oz. and 4-oz.

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For Wounded British Soldiers and Sailors in Military Hospitals at Home and for the Front at Duty Free Rates.

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Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.,

The Radiant Smile of Happy Babyland.

HAVE you ever noticed the radiant smile of a happy, healthy baby that is only seen in healthy Babyland? It is the Baby that is strange to pain and misery that belongs to this happy band.

Every mother has within herself the opportunity of giving this wondrous gift to her baby—the radiant smile of happy Babyland.

The first essential is to give to baby the food nature has provided. In healthy mother's milk there is present that indefinable something which is intensely individual—something that baby cannot get from anything else. That is why every baby should have as much mother's milk as possible.

Because this is our honest conviction we strongly recommend the mother to take Glaxo herself for some time before baby's arrival, and so do her best to ensure an ample supply of breast milk for baby.

In any case, should the breast milk be found insufficient in quantity or poor in quality, baby can have Glaxo in turn with mother's milk without causing digestive disturbance. In this way baby will have all the

breast milk possible, while Glaxo will make up any deficiency. But should the breast milk be absent altogether, then baby can have Glaxo as his sole food from birth, because, next to healthy breast milk, Glaxo is the best.

Doctors recommend Glaxo because Glaxo is simply pure, rich milk and cream, by the Glaxo Process made free of germs and easily digestible. The water, which is the disease carrier of milk, is driven off. The curd of ordinary milk, which is frequently undigested by baby, is easily digested in Glaxo, because, instead of forming a dense clot, it forms into tiny, soft particles.

Glaxo being a powder and coming to you in a sealed tin, and each feed being freshly prepared as required by mixing with boiling water only, it is unaffected by hot or thundery weather, and cannot be contaminated or infected by flies if the lid is replaced on the tin.

Do your best, so that your baby will have and keep the radiant smile of Babyland by giving only the natural food; if this cannot be done, try taking Glaxo yourself, or give Glaxo to your baby.

Ask Your Doctor!

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By Appointment to the Court of Spain.
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Write for a free copy of the Glaxo Baby Book, containing 96 illustrated pages of invaluable information about baby that every mother should have for instant reference. This Book has been written by a doctor and a highly qualified nurse of long experience in the rearing and treatment of children. Everything a mother should know, which will save her endless worry and unnecessary trouble, and help her to rear a bonnie, healthy, happy baby, is written in simple, understandable language in the Glaxo Baby Book.

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The Illustrated War News.



IN PARADE ORDER! A PICKAXE AND SHOVEL BRIGADE OF GERMAN LANDSTÜRM MARSHALLED READY TO COMMENCE TRENCH-DIGGING. From a German Paper.



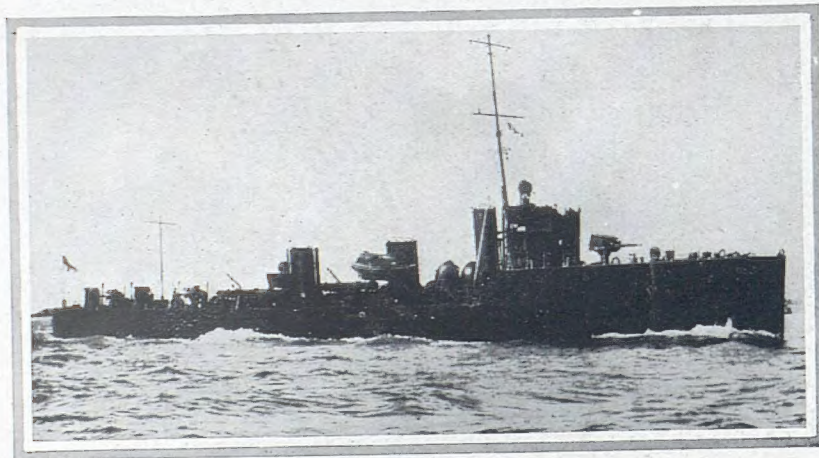
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**ST. & WELBECK ST.,
SQ., LONDON, W.**

THE GREAT WAR.

THE entire scope of the European War is focussed for the moment in the North-East. Not merely Russia, but the Allies in the West and South are bound to follow with keen attention the process of events in the Baltic provinces. The rest of the Slav front shows, at the time of writing, nothing of extraordinary moment. The Germans are pushing forward on a line extending from the Bobr to Sierok, and from there downwards through the Siedlce country to the Bug above Cholm; but this movement is rather less of their old passionate advance than one accommodating itself to the fighting retreat of the Russian rear-guards. The extreme southern flank, on the Bug, where there was reason to anticipate a turning movement of some gravity, has been singularly docile and undemonstrative, the German gains there being practically nil. Higher, where the advance has been the swiftest—that is, the advance from Warsaw towards the Brest-Litovsk line—it has only been so because conditions enforced a swifter retreat upon the Russians: a glance at the



A BRITISH DESTROYER MINED IN THE NORTH SEA: H.M.S. "LYNX."

On August 11, the Secretary of the Admiralty announced that H.M.S. "Lynx" (destroyer) struck a mine in the North Sea and sank, on August 9. Four officers and 22 men were saved. The "Lynx," which was completed last year, belonged to the "K" class—not, as her name might suggest, to the "L" class, like the "Lance," and other destroyers with the same initial which have figured in more than one exploit during the war. She carried three 4-inch guns, and was fitted with four 21-inch torpedo-tubes. Her displacement was 935 tons, and she carried normally a crew of about 100.

Photograph by Topical.

map will show why; the distance the retiring army had to cover in its passage through the Warsaw salient was greater than at any section of the line. At other points, when necessary, the march of the Germans has been braked-down by most determined holding battles; von Mackensen, in particular, being checked by heavy fighting between the Wieprz and the Bug. Strong attacks made by his troops in the direction of Parzew, and on both the roads between Cholm and Wlodava, have been repulsed with great losses, which seem to have reached enormous proportions on the battle-ground east of Ostrov. The Russian retirement has, indeed, followed ordained courses, the centre going back steadily and without dangerous travail, while the flanks to the south and the north have held tight and protected the movement.

Yet if the northern wing (in conjunction with the southern) has been able to maintain itself unbroken, it has not done so without great anxiety—an anxiety that is yet far from dissipated. The German pressure along the Bobr and Niemen, and outward and downward in Courland along a front Mitau-Kovno, presented, and yet presents, danger. The Germans, no doubt, hope to pivot on Kovno, now under their guns, and to swing east to the Dwina, cutting the Petrograd railway, and turning the Russian defensive line, a movement that would give them Riga and its admirable support as a sea-base for supplies. Last week the enemy had forced a way dangerously near the Petrograd main line, at a point near

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JUST BACK FROM THE FRENCH FRONT, AND WRITER OF HIS EXPERIENCES THERE: MR. ARNOLD BENNETT.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, who has given many proofs of vivid descriptive power, broad humanity, and political acumen, is an ideal writer on the realities of the war. He has won a world-wide audience by many works, and the remarkable series of articles from his pen which commence this week in the "Illustrated London News," and describe his experiences at the French front, will assuredly prove of the greatest interest. Mr. Arnold Bennett was born in North Staffordshire, in 1867; studied for the Bar; abandoned the Law for journalism and literature, and quickly made an enviable and enduring reputation.—[Photo. by Annan.]

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THE ONLY SURVIVOR! AFTER A GERMAN SHELL HAD FALLEN ON A FRENCH RED CROSS DRESSING-STATION.

Here we see, just as it had been enacted, one of the peculiarly distressing tragedies of the battlefield—the striking down by a long-range enemy shell of a French stretcher-party bearing in a wounded man from the field, just after they had arrived with their burden in the temporary safety, as it appeared, of the ambulance station at some distance from the place of actual fighting. As they reached the place

and had just set the stretcher down in rear of a building under cover of which the field dressing-station had been posted beyond view, and assumed to be out of reach of hostile projectiles, all unexpectedly a German shell crashed down and burst on the very place, killing the entire party except the one man seen, as he remains gazing with horror at the sudden catastrophe.

Poneviezh, and at the same time he endeavoured to rush the works of Kovno, employing his 16-inch howitzers and his massed formations in cyclonic fashion. The capture of Kovno would give him Wilna and the command of the railway, and a powerful point of vantage on the Russian flank; it would also help the line towards the Dwina considerably, especially if its capture came before the defensive forces were fully organised, or the retreating armies fully secured. Still, though the fortress has been attacked in desperate fashion, and lives thrown away with terrible prodigality, the advantage gained has so far been small, and the position still holds.

At the same time the Russians, probably with a stiffening of reinforcements, have pushed the Germans back on the Dwina front. The enemy, both by land and sea, has been driven off from Riga, attacks were thrown back at various points, and an offensive of some success advanced the Slav line near Jacobstadt and near Vilkomir, a little to the north of Kovno. With these points to their advantage, however, the Russians have yet to face out a situation of menace in this region. From the German *communiqué*, it is implied that von Hindenburg has now taken control of this group of attacking armies, and it is also implied that those forces are of great power. In these circumstances it can be taken as assured that the German effort will be an immense one, and that the Russians will have to fight with terrible determination to keep their flank secure. That they recognise the dangers before them is apparent from their action in evacuating both

Kovno and Vilna of all civilian life, town records, factory machinery, and the like. This step, however, must not be taken as an omen of further retreat, it is merely the wisdom of preparing for the worst while determined to do the best. The situation here depends upon Russia's ability to reorganise her forces so swiftly and strongly that she can meet the threat on more equal terms. The comparative inactivity on her southern flank should have given her a chance to reorganise and draft the less-occupied troops into line, and the news that she has thrown back some of the German movement is an item of hope.

What would follow the turning of the defensive line is not easy to gauge. Rumour speaks of an advance on Petrograd, the capture of which would give the Germans an immense political advantage, as well as handicapping to a serious degree the fighting qualities of the Russian Army, whose main base would go and whose use of the Baltic shore would be cut off. The advance from Riga to Petrograd is a possibility. The distance is but 300 miles, and the port would serve as a fine point of supply. The country, however, is difficult, and broken with lakes and tracts of marshes. Also such an advance would demand an ever enormously extending front and system of communications, and, since the Russians can be guaranteed to fight every mile of the way, further great losses in men. Germany, of course, may attempt the adventure for its dramatic effect; but, since it is obvious that the time is drawing near when she must be able to make use of every ounce of her resources in

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THE ALLIES MAKE FRESH LANDINGS AT THE DARDANELLES: A MAP SHOWING WHERE THE TURKS STATE THE BRITISH LANDED.

The Allies are officially stated by a Turkish *communiqué* to have made fresh and important landings. The northern one at Karachali may be that referred to by Sir Ian Hamilton: "Elsewhere a fresh landing was successfully effected and considerable progress made." The Turks name Karachali, and locate the other landings spoken of by Sir Ian Hamilton as "in the 'Anzac' zone," "at two points north of Ari Burnu." The French say: "The British forces have successfully effected a landing in the region of the Bay of Suvla."

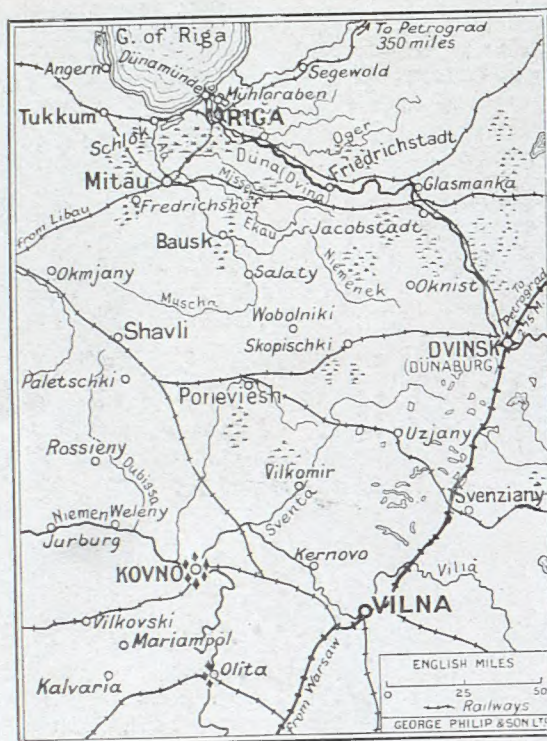


SLIDING SHELLS DOWN AN IMPROVED INCLINE, FOR A HEAVY GUN IN AN ADVANCED POSITION IN THE VOSGES: INGENIOUS FRENCH ARTILLERYMEN.

The photograph shows an ingenious device adopted by the French artillery in the Vosges for forwarding ammunition to a heavy gun operating in an advanced position at a lower altitude. The big shells, it will be seen, are lowered by a rope down an inclined groove or "run-away." Besides artillery engagements in the Vosges, there has been much fighting with bombs and petards. For instance, in the

French communiqué of the 12th it was stated: "In the Vosges the Germans attempted an attack at the Linge, which was repelled after grenade fighting." Previous attacks recently made by the Germans in the same district a few days earlier were repulsed by the French with heavy loss to the enemy. The communiqué of the 5th said: "In the Vosges there was merely a cannonade."—[Photo. by C.N.]

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WHERE THE MAIN GERMAN ATTACK IS DIRECTED SINCE THE FALL OF WARSAW: KOVNO AND THE CHIEF POINTS IN THE RUSSIAN LINE AT WHICH THE ENEMY ARE STRIKING. The map takes in the district round Riga, together with the railway to Petrograd via Vilna and Dvinsk.

attention elsewhere, or to play their cards for peace, an ideal—as has been mentioned in these notes for the past few weeks, and is now receiving much public attention—which is not altogether absent from German minds, however firmly our own are set against it. However, the Brest-Litovsk line is still to be taken, the Russians are yet to be beaten to the satisfaction of the Germans, and, what is more important, themselves, and peace-feelers, whether put forward publicly or covertly, have yet to take root in good and growing soil. The German adventure in the East is far from finished—and, indeed, it may not yet have begun.

The situation in the East, too, has made another call upon our attention now that the Balkan States have arrived at another fermentation

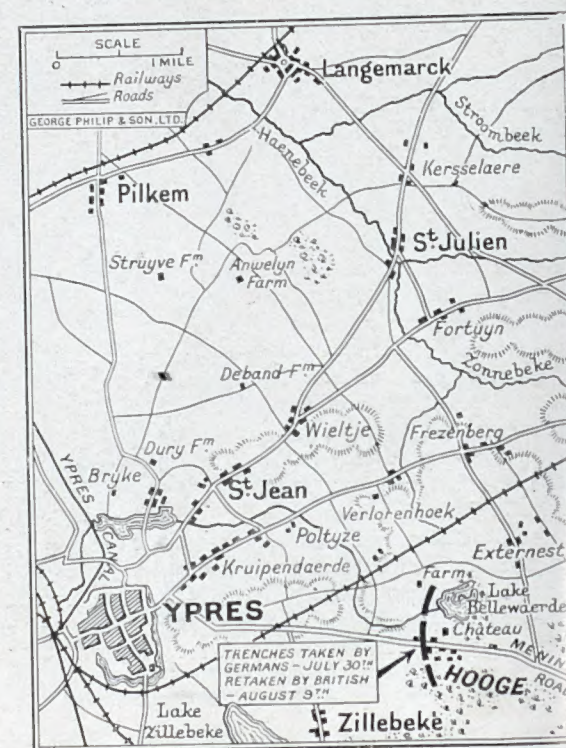
their most concentrated and efficient degree, the advance on Petrograd may be viewed with agnosticism until its actual development convinces us of its actuality.

What the Germans are probably aiming at, through von Hindenburg, is the turning of the Brest line, and the forcing of the Russian armies deeper into Russia. The reason I put this forward is the Brest-Litovsk line. If, with its rivers and its Pripiet marshes, this line has a formidable strength for Russian defence, it would have for the Germans also a formidable strength in defence. They could strike a straight and shorter line from the Baltic to the boundary of Galicia, lock that line, and be in a good position to turn their

of activity. The complications at the present moment are mainly political; but since political events and warlike events are so inextricably entangled in that quarter of the globe, there is no knowing what might arise. The least sophisticated of the facts seems to show that Austria and Germany are bringing pressure to bear upon Roumania because of that kingdom's refusal to pass ammunition through to Turkey. Roumania, while stoutly persisting in her refusal, is also, so it is reported, affected by the massing of Austro-German troops at a point just outside the boundary juncture of Serbia and Roumania. These troops are for a renewed offensive against Serbia (an offensive that has already commenced with the attempt, and failure, of the Austrians to cross the Save and Danube), and Roumania is said to view such an offensive as a direct signal for her entry into the war.

That Bulgaria has chosen this moment for "laying her cards" on the table may be significant, though it is difficult to know in what direction it is significant. Bulgaria has expressed her willingness to take up arms on either side, with a predilection, perhaps, to that of the Allies; but at the same time she makes demands and asks for guarantees not particularly easy to meet. The territory she claims in Serbian and Greek Macedonia is not likely to be ceded with alacrity. From this, however, it must not be assumed that Bulgaria is acting upon the instigation of Germany, and is putting forward impossible demands to complicate the situation. It is more than possible

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WHERE THE BRITISH IN FLANDERS HAVE MADE AN EFFECTIVE COUNTER-STROKE AND CARRIED THEIR LINE FORWARD: THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING AT HOOZE

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SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE CAMEROONS: THE TRANSPORT OF THE "CASUALTIES," EUROPEAN AND NATIVE.

Transport of sick and wounded in Equatorial West Africa is necessarily primitive in form, but all possible care is taken. Our photographs show: No. 1, the transport of European sick and wounded in the Cameroons; No. 2, the transport of native sick and wounded—a slung hammock being carried in European fashion, or a stretcher borne on the heads of natives. No. 3 shows native bearers pressing

forward to take their places at the hammocks and stretchers. In the foreground is a French Medical Lieutenant. No. 4 shows the arrival of a European ambulance wagon at a station, the native sick and wounded being brought from the fighting line on open trucks. In every case, whether European or native, there is no lack of precautions taken to avoid unnecessary discomfort to the troops.

that Bulgaria finds in the circumstances a situation made to her own ends, and is determined to extract the greatest benefit from it. The diplomatic position is difficult, but not impossible. Meanwhile, Greece sits on the fence.

The fighting in Gallipoli may not be altogether unconnected with the Balkan excitements. There has been a fresh excursion of initiative there.

Fresh landings have been made at two points near the Australasian hold at Gaba Tepe. Thanks to these, our front has been greatly extended, and the advance is gaining way on the slopes of Gaba Tepe itself. The ground gained here, and to the south, by the British and French has been of so useful a character that the tone rather than the facts of the reports is more than before optimistic and stimulating. There is also reason to believe that there was at least an attempted landing on the Turkish mainland at the head of the Gulf of Saros, at Karachali. A resolute advance at that point would carry the Allies to Kavak, and enable them to cut the Peninsular communications by land. This landing, however, has no official existence as yet, save in Turkish reports—where it is noted as a failure—for General Ian Hamilton does not mention it by name.

The Western front has been quiet, save for the recapture, with interest, of the trenches lost by fire-sprays at Hooge, near Ypres. After heavy artillery preparation, the British not only retook their old trenches with

ease, but extended their front by 1200 yards. On the sea there has been rather more activity this week than usual. In the North Sea an engagement between two auxiliary cruisers resulted in the loss of the British ship *Ramsay*, but the German boat, the *Meteor*, whose swiftness had gained her the day, was unable to escape a British squadron and was blown up

by the captain. We suffered further losses also, the destroyer *Lynx* being sunk by a mine and the armed merchantman *India* going down before a submarine. On our side, however, a submarine has sunk one of the few remaining Turkish battle-ships, the *Haired-din Barbarossa*, an old German boat, but one of the best of the Ottoman Fleet. Moreover, in the Adriatic, Italian submarines have torpedoed and sunk two of the few Austrian submersibles, *U 12* and *U 3*; and in the Baltic the German Fleet, in attempting to force the Riga Gulf, have twice been driven off with, apparently, some damage. To add to this, a Zeppelin (one of those that took part in the first of two raids on Britain this week) was damaged either by anti-aircraft guns or aeroplanes, and destroyed finally at Ostend by flotillas of British and French airmen. The two

raids were on the East Coast; about fifty people—all civilians—were killed and injured, and no other material gain effected.

LONDON: AUGUST 16, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



A PERISCOPE WHICH ENABLES A MAN TO TAKE DELIBERATE AIM OVER A TRENCH-CREST IN SECURITY: MARKSMANSHIP WITH THE WALKER PERISCOPE ATTACHMENT.

The apparatus comprises an extra butt, which the firer holds at his shoulder, fitted with a periscope and firmly attached to the rifle at the heel and small of the butt. It is only necessary to look through the periscope's lower lens in order to see the object aimed at, as though looking along the rifle-barrel sights in the ordinary way.—[Photo. Topical.]

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W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



"IN THE VOSGES": A FRENCH MOTOR-CONVOY CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS ON THEIR WAY DOWN INTO ALSACE.

"In the Vosges" is a familiar heading in the French official *communiqués*, and the words are generally found to prelude some laconic record of stirring episodes in what is in itself a great campaign. Thus, in a recent report, that issued in Paris on August 8, it was stated: "In the Vosges the attack delivered by the Germans at the end of yesterday afternoon was of an extremely violent character. It was made

against our positions on the Lingekopf, Schratzmannle, and on the hill which separates these heights. The enemy was completely repulsed and suffered heavy losses. Before the front of one of our companies more than a hundred German corpses were hung up in the barbed-wire entanglements. . . . The Germans again attacked in the evening our position on the Lingekopf and were completely repulsed."



THE SPORTING FRENCH SOLDIER AT THE FRONT: A SACK-RACE, WITH OBSTACLES, AT A RECENT CAMP GATHERING.

In a recent number of "The Illustrated War News" we reproduced a picture from a German paper of one of the "events" at a camp sports meeting, got up among the soldiers of the Crown Prince's army in the Argonne district. In other issues also we have shown our own men playing football matches, both in Flanders and at the Dardanelles, and some of our officers off duty going to coursing meets in

rear of the fighting line near the Franco-Belgian frontier. On this page and that opposite we see two of the "events" at a French camp sports meeting, arranged, in one of the army cantonments situated within a short distance of the trenches, by men who only a short while before had been on duty under fire, each at his post in the firing-line, watching by his trench-loop-hole, or in the midst of hot bayonet

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THE SPORTING FRENCH SOLDIER AT THE FRONT: TILTING, WITH PADDED "LANCES," AFTER THE OLD MEDIÆVAL "JOUST" FASHION.

[Continued.]

work storming a German post, or beating back one of the enemy's attacks. An athletic sports gathering, indeed, was the form—the only form possible in most cases—in which, this year, the French Army was able to observe the Fête Nationale of July 14. At nearly every camp in rear of the trenches, wherever it was found practicable in the exigencies of the situation to get up a meeting, and particularly in the

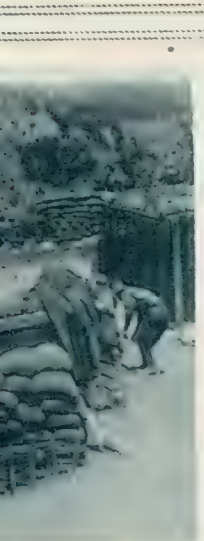
camp of the reserve regiments stationed further away from the front, "the Day" was so commemorated. Our illustrations depict two programme-events—a regimental sack-race; and tilting with padded "lances," the competitors having to maintain their balance on a sloped pole meanwhile. The modern joust is amusing, and a welcome relief to the strain of actual fighting.



OUR CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE TURKS: THE CONSTANTINOPLE FIREMEN ON THE TIGRIS—AND CAMERA-NOTES FROM THE DARDANELLES.

Photograph No. 1 shows members of the "Constantinople Fire Brigade," who constitute a *corps d'élite* in the Turkish Army, providing a regiment four battalions strong specially enrolled as soldiers for the defence of the Capital and of the Sultan. The regiment was sent to the front on the Tigris, and has been in action against the British Expeditionary Army at Shaiba and at Amarah. Our illustration, in

fact, reproduces a picture post-card found in a captured Turkish camp. Photograph No. 2 shows part of the sand-bag defence of the "Gully Ravine" near Krithia, at the Dardanelles. No. 3 shows shell-holes in the tent of the Chief Interpreter with the Dardanelles expedition. In No. 4 we see French staff-officers exploring the wrecked interior of Fort Sedd-ul-Bahr.—[Photos. by Alferi and C.N.]



DARDANELLES.

Photograph No. 2 shows part of the Allied fleets at the Dardanelles. No. 3 shows shells falling on Gallipoli in support of the troops ashore—a water-polo match in play between officer-teams from two of the British war-ships.—[Photos. by S. and G., and Official Press Bureau Photo. per C.N.]



AT THE DARDANELLES: RUSSIA'S NAVAL "PACKET OF WOODBINES" WITH THE ALLIED FLEETS—AND OFF-DUTY SNAPSHOTS.

Photograph No. 1 shows the Russian cruiser "Askold," the only Russian war-ship co-operating with the Allied fleets at the Dardanelles. Our men call her "The Packet of Woodbines" (their favourite brand of cigarettes), from a fanciful idea of their own suggested by the "Askold's" closely set five funnels. The sender of Photograph No. 2, of a man-of-war life-buoy raft, writes: "Life-saving appliances are very useful in many ways. For instance, they make an excellent couch in which a comfortable sleeping-billet can be secured." No. 3 is an off-duty scene in an interval between the shelling of the Turks on Gallipoli in support of the troops ashore—a water-polo match in play between officer-teams from two of the British war-ships.—[Photos. by S. and G., and Official Press Bureau Photo. per C.N.]



A FRENCH AIRSHIP'S NIGHT ATTACK: THE SCENE ON THE NAVIGATING PLATFORM. The daring activity of the French aviators over the German camps in Champagne and Upper Alsace is creating a seriously disquieting situation among the enemy. Both aeroplanes, in *escadrilles*, and dirigibles, acting independently, are taking their part in the aerial attacks. It was a squadron of the former, twenty-eight aeroplanes, that made the great raid on the station and war-factories of Saarbrücken, in

A FRENCH AIRSHIP'S NIGHT ATTACK: DROPPING BOMBS ON A RAILWAY JUNCTION. Rhenish Prussia, last week. Our illustrations on this page and that opposite have to do with a correspondingly important raid by a French dirigible further north, towards St. Mihiel and Vigneulles-les-Hatton-châtel, one night in the third week of July. The two half-page illustrations show scenes on board the attacking dirigible on the occasion. In the left-hand one, we see the French pilots on the

[Continued opposite.]



Continued. AFTER A FRENCH AIRSHIP RAID OVER UPPER ALSACE: THE DIRIGIBLE RETURNING FROM A NOTABLE NIGHT OF BOMB-DROPPING. In the full-page illustration on this page, we see the airship returning to its shed on the morning after its successful raid. The dirigible started at 10 p.m., carrying heavy shells and incendiary bombs. Passing near the German entrenched camp at Metz, it dropped bombs on the enemy's war-foundry at Briey, and then attacked the railway-junction.

ON A RAILWAY JUNCTION, opposite have to do with a corridor. St. Mihiel and Vigneuilles-les-page illustrations show scenes on we see the French pilots on the
(Continued opposite.)



A TURKISH LOSS NOTIFIED WITH SUSPICIOUS FRANKNESS: THE BATTLE-SHIP "HAIREDDIN BARBAROSSA," SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

With unusual and curious frankness, the Turks officially made known the loss of the battle-ship "Haireddin Barbarossa," a vessel of considerable importance to them, before anything of the affair had been notified elsewhere. The reason for this exceptional departure is not yet apparent. The vessel, the Turkish *communiqué* also stated, was sunk by "an enemy submarine." The "Barbarossa's" sinking leaves to Turkey only two battle-ships, the "Torgud Reis," a sister-vessel, and the "Goeben," nominally sold to Turkey last September, and, from all accounts, at present seriously crippled. The "Barbarossa" was originally the German "Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm," built in 1891. She was of 10,060 tons displacement, 17 knots speed, and carried six 11-inch turret-guns.—[Photo. by Record Press.]



A SUBMARINE.

sel, and the "Goeben," nominally
usly crippled. The "Barbarossa"
1891. She was of 10,000 tons
Photo. by Record Press.]



A NATURAL "BASTION" OF "AN IMMENSELY STRONG FORTRESS": A DISTANT VIEW OF ACHI BABA, IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

A Press Bureau statement of August 10 said that Sir Ian Hamilton had reported a fresh landing and "substantial progress" in Gallipoli, where 630 Turkish prisoners had been taken, besides guns and ammunition. A later statement mentioned that the "Anzac" zone had been nearly trebled by the gallantry of the Australians and New Zealanders. These successes on land were accompanied by the exploits of

British submarines in sinking a Turkish battle-ship and gun-boat. The hill of Achi Baba, shown in the distance in our photograph, is one of the principal obstacles confronting the Allied forces at the southern end of the Peninsula. It is 800 feet high, and has a flat summit, from which the ground falls away to the sea in ravines and dry watercourses, converted by Turks into formidable defences.



THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN: MULES; A DUG-OUT; A "BEDROOM" UNDER A ROCK-LEDGE; ABOARD A HOSPITAL-SHIP.

Photograph No. 1 shows mule-stalls on shipboard. Mules are proving ideal beasts for all purposes on Gallipoli Peninsula. Unlike horses, they are tethered with collar-chains, not by ropes. Mules are apt to eat rope! Also, the woodwork within reach of their teeth has to be protected by zinc or tin; and their hay-nets have to be of wire-netting. In No. 2 we have a soldiers' dug-out close to the trenches

and screened against the fierce heat of the sun with canvas awnings. No. 3 is entitled by our correspondent, "A bedroom at the Dardanelles." It shows safe quarters dug out under one of the solid ledges of rock which are a feature of the locality. Photograph No. 4 is a snapshot in the wounded officers' quarters in the saloon of a liner used as a hospital-transport.



PUSSY, R.N.: A CAT AND HER KITTENS ABOARD A SHIP AT THE DARDANELLES—AND INTERESTED IN SHELL-FIRE.

Man-o'-war cats are, of course, historic personages—if one may use the term. In the old days line-of-battle ships and frigates were officially allowed their cats and Admiralty dockyard papers note not at all insignificant sums as paid annually for their maintenance—their *raison d'être* being to keep down the rats which infested old wooden war-vessels. Of course, the practice has long since been given up,

and Pussy, R.N., as well as the other, nine-tailed, variety of cat, has now vanished. There is indeed, a quaint, old-time sailor's "lament" in ballad-form regretting the abolition of the pussies. Cats are now carried as mascots, as with the black cat here shown with her kittens on board a Dardanelles battleship. She is a true Jack Tar, and whenever a gun goes off simply looks round to watch the shell burst.



A BRILLIANT LEADER AT THE DARDANELLES: MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER-WESTON.
Major-General Sir Aylmer Gould Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., recently forced by ill-health to quit his command at the Dardanelles, was gazetted K.C.B. on August 11. "Untiring, resourceful, and ever more cheerful as the outlook (on occasion) grew darker, he possesses in my opinion, very special qualifications as a commander of troops in the field," said Sir Ian Hamilton.—[Photo. by C.N.]



IN CHARGE OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION: MR. BERNARD MALLET, C.B.
Mr. Bernard Mallet, C.B., whose name appears on all the Registration Papers sent out, has been Registrar-General since 1909. Eldest son of the late Sir Louis Mallet, and educated at Clifton and Balliol, he has held Clerkships in the Foreign Office and at the Treasury, where he was Mr. Balfour's private secretary, and, after that, for twelve years on the Inland Revenue Commission.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



"CHURCH" IN THE FLEET AT THE DARDANELLES: A DAILY SERVICE ON BOARD A BATTLE-SHIP.

On board this battle-ship, our correspondent states, Divine service is held daily. Describing a similar occasion on another battle-ship at the Dardanelles, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett writes: "The Captain reminds us that it is Sunday morning by remarking to the officer of the watch: 'You can pipe hands for service on the quarter-deck.' A mixed crowd of Marines, bluejackets, stokers, ship's boys, midshipmen, and

officers assemble in a few minutes, and the band strikes up a hymn. . . . Our parson then appears, in his white surplice and mortar-board, looking rather incongruous on the war-stained quarter-deck, with the crew, no longer in smart, trim uniforms, in front of him. . . . A few brief prayers are said, a brief extract read, the Blessing pronounced, and all is over."

MALLET, C.B.

ers sent out, has been
educated at Clifton and
he was Mr. Balfour's
son.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



A BATCH OF OUR DARDANELLES CAPTIVES : TURKISH PRISONERS CONFINED WITHIN A BARBED-WIRE ENCLOSURE ON CAPE HELLES.

The Turkish prisoners taken at the Dardanelles are marched in detachments, as fast as they are captured, to the rear in the neighbourhood of Cape Helles, where they are confined within barbed-wire enclosures, pending their transport in larger bodies by sea to where the authorities decide to intern them. Tents are provided according to the number of captives and the size of the enclosure, with rolls of quilted

bedding and any other requisites, as used by our own Indian troops. The prisoners wear their uniforms, as shown in the photograph. They accept the situation with resignation, mostly squatting on the ground in Oriental fashion for hours—many apparently greatly relieved at finding they are not to be massacred, as their German officers are said to have announced is the British way with prisoners!—[Photo Alfieri.]



ON CAPE HELLES.

s. The prisoners wear their uniforms, nation, mostly squatting on the ground, finding they are not to be massacred, h way with prisoners!—[Photo Alfieri.]



WOOD FOR THE BAKING: TURKISH PRISONERS AT THE DARDANELLES ON CAMP "FATIGUE DUTY," TAKING FUEL TO THE BRITISH OVENS.

Useful employment is found for many of the Turkish prisoners while detained in their temporary quarters at the Dardanelles by employing their services in carrying out various routine tasks and military "fatigue duties." While being in no sense physically exacting or unduly toilsome, it helps to keep the prisoners in health and sets free a corresponding number of our own men, who otherwise would have to do the

work. In our photograph we see a party of Turks at work carting fuel to the bakehouses in the commissariat lines of one of the camps. They are hauling a light hand-cart laden with wood, an operation that should be easy for the sturdy-looking gang. It would do certain German prisoners in England good if our Home authorities found something with which to occupy their idleness.



EVERY MAN ACROSS; AND THE ENEMY STOPPED FROM FOLLOWING: THE BLOWING UP OF A POSITION ON BRIDGE

The withdrawal of the Russians beyond the Vistula line was carried out without disorder and with remarkable steadiness, in the face of formidable natural obstacles and the persistent pressure of the fierce thrust forward of the Austro-German masses. Every defensible position was clung to as long as possible consistently with the security of the rearguard troops. Our illustration shows how the Russian rear columns safely effected a crossing of the wide and deep Vistula, and will help to give a clear idea of the deliberate way in which our Allies

managed their position in mid-stream by foreground the enemy



THE BLOWING UP OF A PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE VISTULA BY THE RETIRING RUSSIAN REARGUARD.—DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

able natural obstacles and the persistent security of the rearguard troops. Our the deliberate way in which our Allies managed their perilous task. In the face of a plunging artillery fire the Russians safely withdrew every man, horse, and gun over the bridge. They blew up the central pontoons in mid-stream by means of an electric wire from their side the moment their rearmost files were half-way over, for the time being foiling the pursuers. In the centre of the foreground the engineer-officer and men are seen with their apparatus, which was connected by cable with the pontoons, these having been previously prepared with explosives.



WAR-DETECTIVES OF THE SEA: A PATROL SHIP EXAMINING A TRAWLER.

One of the most fatiguing and troublesome duties of our patrolling cruisers and destroyers—perhaps hardly realised on shore—is the incessant examination of all vessels met with. Every vessel sighted by day or night, neutral or Allied, passenger-ship, cargo-ship, or fishing-boat, is challenged and her papers and lading are gone through. Our photograph shows a fishing-craft alongside a patrol-vessel for inquiries.



GERMAN "TROPHIES": RUSSIAN TRENCH-DUMMIES FOUND AFTER A REARGUARD FIGHT.

This wagon-load of dummy disks painted to represent Russian soldiers was collected by the Germans from some Russian trenches which their opponents had evacuated after a rearguard battle in Poland. The dummies were set up in the trenches as a ruse to draw the enemy's fire and lead to the belief that the trenches were occupied, and cover a retirement. Our illustration is from a German paper.



RIFLES DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND, BAYONET DOWN, AS SIGN OF SURRENDER: AN ENEMY PICTURE OF AN EVACUATED RUSSIAN POSITION.

This is an enemy picture of a battlefield-scene in Galicia after a Russian rear-guard force had been overpowered by a massed attack by the Austro-German columns. It purports to have been made on the spot soon afterwards, by a special artist with one of the enemy's armies. Dead Russians are lying in the foreground, amidst a litter of camp and personal kit equipment, clips of cartridges, used shell

cartridge-cases, empty ammunition-boxes, etc. In the background, hospital attendants are moving about with stretchers and rendering first-aid. The array of rifles stuck into the ground by their bayonets signifies, according to the enemy, how many Russians, after standing their ground till retreat had been cut off, surrendered, in token of which they reversed their arms and stuck them into the ground.

REAR-GUARD FIGHT.
by the Germans
battle in Poland.
lead to the belief
a German paper.



PHOTOGRAPHED BY NIGHT FROM THE FRENCH TRENCHES: GERMAN DEVICES FOR LIGHTING UP THE BATTLE-FRONT.

We see above (as depicted by the camera) various German devices being used for illuminating ground at night. The photograph was taken from the French trenches in Champagne, facing the Crown Prince's lines. The display, as shown, it should be explained, did not take place simultaneously. Being a night-photograph, an exposure of nearly ten minutes was allowed, during which twenty-two distinct illuminations

took place. Ten or twelve seconds was the average time that each lasted. The horizontal streak of light in the sky was from a parachute light-ball drifting on the wind. The fainter horizontal lines along the ground are trench-crests lighted up by the illuminants. The nearer one is a French advanced-trench; the longer, in the middle distance, a German trench.



A MACHINE-GUN "SNIPER'S" POST: HOW A MARKSMAN CONTRIVED TO SCORE HEAVILY AGAINST THE GERMANS.

The lurking sniper, or hidden sharpshooter, whether with rifle or machine-gun, lies in wait at the front anywhere and everywhere. Up trees, behind heaps of stones, or amid tussocks of grass, or growing crops, or under bushes, or, again, in some ruined building; such are the places where the sniper finds his cover. The more unlikely a hiding-place, the better for his purpose. Our photograph shows such

a lurking-place, whence a keen-eyed British machine-gun sharpshooter succeeded in taking heavy toll of the enemy with a hailstorm of bullets. His own position was made inaccessible to the enemy by the water, while the branches and smokeless cordite ammunition rendered it practically impossible to detect the death-dealer's whereabouts. Since the photograph was taken our troops have moved elsewhere.



OUR WOUNDED IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS: A BRITISH SOLDIER WITH HIS GERMAN AMBULANCE-ATTENDANTS.

It would appear from the accounts that have reached this country of late that, thanks largely to the good offices of the United States Embassy in Berlin, acting on representations of the British Government, the British prisoners-of-war in Germany are receiving much better treatment than was the case in the earlier stages of the war. With regard to our wounded men in the enemy's hands, except occasionally

while in transit, passing through German villages and towns, their treatment in the German war-hospitals and ambulances would seem in general to have been humane and considerate. The above photograph (sent to this country from a German source) shows one of our wounded men in Flanders on arrival at a German ambulance-station, together with a number of German hospital-attendants.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



WITH SPARE CARTRIDGES SLUNG ROUND THEIR NECKS: GERMAN SOLDIERS MARCHING OUT FOR DUTY IN THE TRENCHES.

A squad of German soldiers, headed by a non-commissioned officer, is seen here on the march through a village in Flanders, to take up duty in the trenches. As will be noted, also, every man is equipped, in addition to his belt-pouches' supply of ammunition, with a sort of bandolier of webbing for holding extra ammunition. This is in addition to the large store of rounds provided for each man and kept

at hand in the German trenches in the special supply magazines, which are built-in underneath parapets of the trenches at every few yards. Some of these have been described in various letters from the front sent home by our officers and men, in speaking of arrangements they noticed in German trenches captured by us on different occasions.



AN OFFICER WHO ENLISTED TO REACH THE FRONT: CAPTAIN H. S. SMART.
Captain Smart, 53rd Sikhs, was granted leave last December, and, not rejoining, was removed from the Service. To reach the front, he had enlisted, as Private Thomas Hardy, in the Queen's Royal West Surreys. He was killed at Festubert on May 17. His gallantry, it is said, would have earned him the D.C.M. The removal of his name has been cancelled.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



KILLED AFTER ENGAGING AN AIR-RAIDER: FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. REGINALD LORD.
Flight Sub-Lieut. Reginald Lord, the young airman who went up to engage the German air-raiders on the East Coast on the night of August 9-10, and was killed on landing in the dark, was engaged to Miss Violet Beavor, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Beavor, of the Scots Guards. He was at her house when he received the orders to make the flight which cost him his life.—[Photo. by Birkett.]



A GERMAN SHELL-BURST WELL TIMED BY A FRENCH CAMERA: UNPLEASANTLY CLOSE TO A RIMMEL ENGAGED IN *TIR DE RÉGLAGE*.

The French Rimmel gun (a short 155-mm. rapid-fire piece) in the foreground was engaged in range-regulating fire, when a German shell was heard approaching. As is usual when a battery is not firing at an ascertained target (*tir d'efficacité*), the men hurried into the little shelter on the right, all except the sergeant-major, who stayed at his post, merely stooping forward as the shell passed. It exploded

harmlessly on open ground about fifty yards away. Explaining how the necessity for *tir de réglage* requires a prodigal use of shells, Lieut.-Col. Boissonnet writes: "After a great number of shots . . . half the shells will have fallen in a strip of about 24 metres. The gunner, therefore, has to regulate his fire so that the object aimed at will be in the centre of this strip."

UT. REGINALD LORD.

the German air-raiders on
in the dark, was engaged to
He was at her house when
—[Photo. by Birkett.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXI.—SIR JOHN SIMON.

THE present Home Secretary is one of the remarkable young men of the time. He is an unspoiled child of Fortune, who has done her best to spoil him. His progress does not surprise those who remember "Simon of Wadham" in the middle 'nineties, for it was clear from the first that he would go far. The Right Hon. Sir John Allsebrook Simon was born in 1873, and is the son of the Rev. Edwin Simon, a Congregational minister. He was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and at Wadham College, Oxford, which he entered as a scholar. He now holds an Honorary Fellowship there. In that great training-ground of Parliamentarians, the Oxford Union, Simon was a notable figure in his day, and in 1896 he was elected President, and gave ample promise of future distinction. After taking the usual honours schools, Simon chose the law for his profession, and took the Barstow Law Scholarship. In 1899 he was called to the Bar, and made his mark there with exceptional rapidity. Nine years after he was called he took silk, and was looked upon as one whose voice was of importance not only in the counsels of the nation, but in international affairs. At the age of thirty he was one of the counsel for the British Government in the Alaska Boundary Arbitration. For a time he acted as standing counsel to the University of Oxford. It was in 1906 that his actual political career began, when he was elected as Liberal M.P. for the Walthamstow Division of Essex. In seven years the private member had advanced to Cabinet rank, and now, at



THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ALLSEBROOK SIMON, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.;
HOME SECRETARY.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

the age of forty-two, he fills one of the greatest offices of State and may be held to be in the running for greater things still. He entered the Cabinet as Attorney-General in 1913, and at that time his friends believed that it was along the conventional lines of legal distinction that his career would thenceforward lie. There is a certain routine even in the precarious game of political success, and certain initial steps are held to point to certain consequent honours should the Party breeze hold long enough in the candidate's favour. It was thought, therefore, that Sir John Simon, as he had been created in 1910, would sooner or later arrive at the Woolsack. It seemed for a moment as though it were to be sooner rather than later—so soon, indeed, as to create another record in the life history of this fortunate young man. During the recent crisis the prophets expected that the Lord Chancellorship would be Simon's immediately. There was, therefore, something of a minor political sensation when it was announced that Sir John had accepted the Home Secretaryship, and had thus made definite choice of a political in preference to a legal career. It is understood that the Prime Minister has always considered that Sir John's talents were to be best exercised in the widest field. Hence the great distinction of the Lord Chancellorship was put aside, doubtless for some more eminent position at a later day. Simon is a Fellow of All Souls, a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order, and a Privy Councillor. A wonderful young man, a wonderful record, but he deserves it all. He is showing, in his new office, a very firm hand upon the alien enemy in our midst.



A VERY SPRINGY AMBULANCE FOR USE ON "THE ROOF OF THE WORLD": AN ITALIAN RED CROSS "CAR."

Fighting, as they are, in exceptionally difficult country, battling on "the roof of the world," the Italians have installed an excellently effective system for conveying their wounded from the front, over the almost invariably mountainous country which has to be traversed before the base-hospital can be reached. A well-slung support, somewhat suggesting a rough hammock, is provided. It is "springed" with great

care to avoid unnecessary oscillation or jolting, and is drawn by a patient, sure-footed mule. In our photograph a number of Red Cross officers and men are standing by; and, in the "hammock," which it will be noted, is hung very close to the ground, a wounded soldier is seen, resting in ease and comfort, and quite ready for a journey by steep ways.—[Photo. by Topical.]



DROPPED ON AN ANCONA HOSPITAL: AN AUSTRIAN INCENDIARY-BOMB.

The Austrian aircraft bomb-droppers are using, in their attacks on some of the Italian coast-towns along the Adriatic, the kind of incendiary-projectiles the Germans have employed in their nocturnal air-raids on our East Coast "fortresses." The burned-out incendiary-bomb, the metal casing of which is shown above, was dropped on a hospital at Ancona.



LOOKING LIKE MUMMIES VERONA'S STATUES PROTECTED AGAINST AUSTRIAN AIRCRAFT.

In a previous issue, we showed some of the precautionary measures taken at Venice to protect historic buildings and monuments against aircraft-projectiles. Everywhere within range of bomb-dropping Austrian aircraft, similar measures have been carried out. Above we show how the statuary at Verona is protected by being swathed in padded bandages that give the statues the appearance of Egyptian mummies.



WITHIN RANGE OF THE AUSTRIAN SHELLS: CELEBRATING MASS FOR AN ALPINI BATTALION IN THE VOLAJA PASS.

We see here, attending Mass in the open, some of the officers and men of one of the battalions of the heroic Alpini regiments of King Victor's Army, whose feats of marvellous intrepidity, steadfast endurance, and reckless daring, alike in the Trentino and on the Isonzo, have thrilled all Italy, and been the admiration of England and France. As the explanatory note to the photograph states, the celebration

took place "in the Pass of Volaja within range of the Austrian shell-fire." The Italian priests have taken their part at the front with the calm, self-sacrificing courage and devotion characteristic of the sacred calling all the world over, ever at hand on or near the battlefield, regardless of risks, under the hottest fire, prepared to assist and cheer the wounded or to administer the last rites to the dying.

ARIAN AIRCRAFT.
to protect historic
b-dropping Austrian
at Verona is pre-
Egyptian mummies.

HOW IT WORKS: XXXI.—RANGING.

"RANGING" must not be confused with "range-finding." Whilst the use of an instrument known as a range-finder enables a battery commander to form a fairly accurate idea as to the distance between his guns and their target, it is necessary to verify the figures of the range-finder by actual experiment in the form of systematic trial shots. This operation in its various modifications is termed "ranging."

Having obtained the range of the target from his range-finder, the battery commander fires his first shots at an elevation calculated to drop his shells 150 yards short (Fig. 1). If from observation he finds these actually do fall short of the target, as he anticipates, he next fires a series of shots at a range 300 yards longer (Fig. 1). If his observation now shows him that these are "over" (Fig. 3), he knows that the true range is somewhere between, and proceeds to repeat the experiment at shorter ranges (Fig. 2) until he scores a hit. This operation is called "bracketing the target," and may be carried out with either percussion shell or time-fuse shrapnel. In the first case, some dip in the ground in front of the target (as in Fig. 4) may lead the gunner to believe his "short" shots are "overs," as the smoke from the burst does not hide the target. Time-fuse shrapnel is therefore preferable for this purpose, the fuse being set to burst the shell about fifteen feet from the ground. Thus its smoke may obscure the target if short, and show it up if the shot has gone over (Fig. 4; flank, or side view).

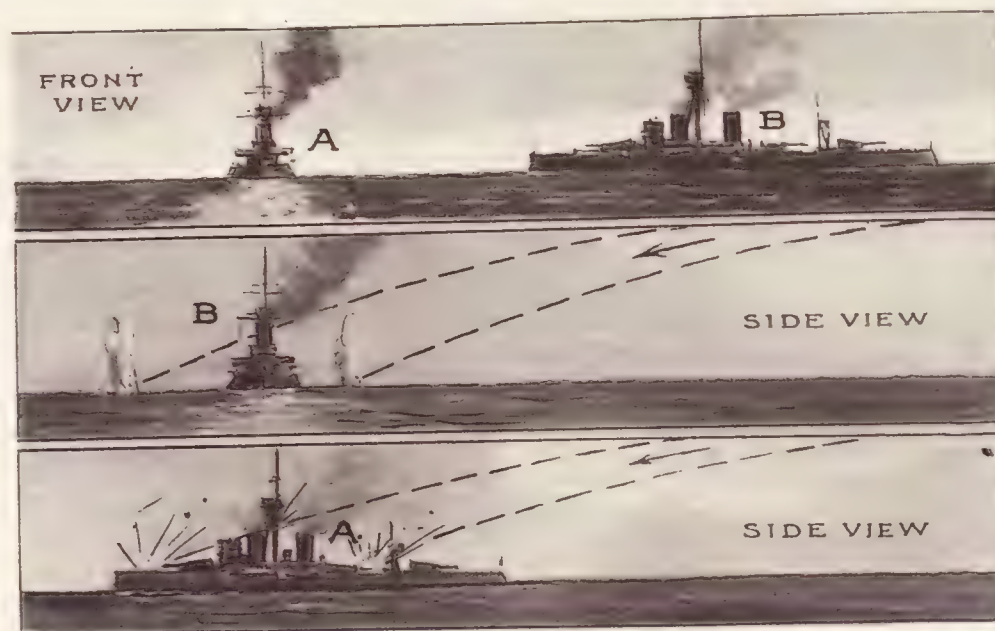


FIG. 10.—THE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE THAT FIRING AT A SHIP BROADSIDE-ON AND END-ON MAKES TO A GUNNER ON SHORE.

The war-ship marked A in the diagram offers a much more difficult target to hit at all ranges beyond point-blank than the vessel seen broadside-on and marked B. In the centre diagram above, a side view of two shots fired at the ship B, broadside-on to the firing-point, is given, one shot falling "short," one "over." In the lower diagram the vessel A, end-on to the gunner, would be hit by both shots shown above as missing the broadside-on target.

Time-fuses are now so accurately made that a shell may be trusted to burst at any predetermined distance from the gun. Advantage is taken of this in ranging with time-shrapnel. In one method a pair of guns, placed some distance apart, are aligned on and fired over the same target, an interval of a few seconds being allowed to elapse between the two shots, so as to ensure identification of the shell-bursts (Fig. 5; plan). If the shell from the right-hand gun bursts on the left-hand side of that from the other, it is evident that they

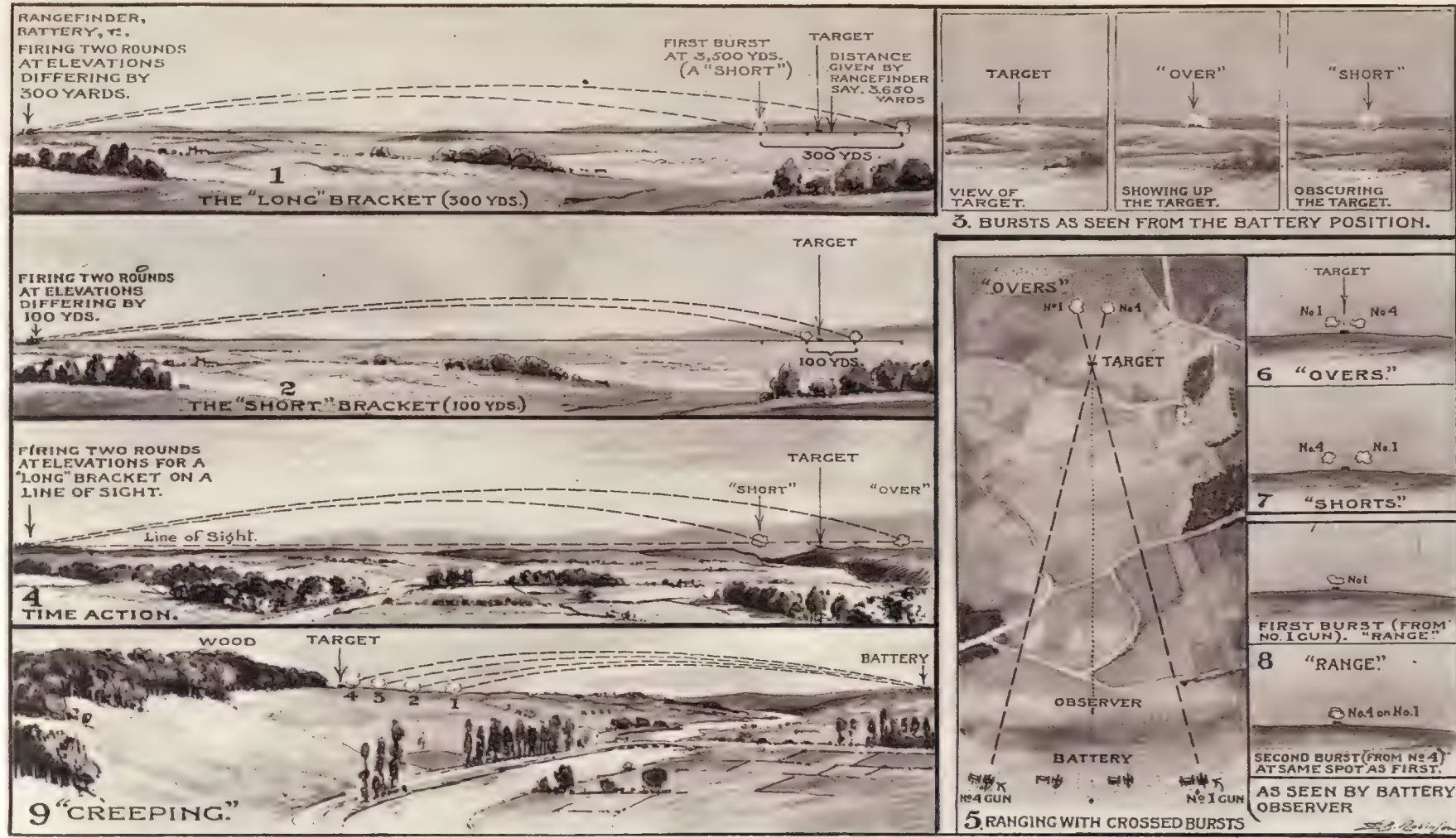
are "overs" and their lines of fire have crossed (Figs. 5 and 6). If each shell bursts on the same side of the centre line as that on which its gun is situated, the shots are "short" (Fig. 7); whilst both bursting on the same spot shows correct range exactly over the target (Fig. 8).

If the target be situated on the edge of a plantation, or in any position where all "over" bursts disappear, a variation of the "bracketing" process known as "creeping" is adopted (Fig. 9). In this operation, the first shots are fired short, as before, and successive shots are tried at slightly increasing ranges until the target is hit. This system is not employed when it can be avoided, as it entails a serious waste of ammunition. Although every similar shell fired from the same gun with the same charge at the same elevation

should, theoretically, follow the same line of flight, it is found in practice that a small variation between individual shots is inevitable. The result of this variation gives what is known as a "sheaf" of fire in the form of a bent cone.

[Continued opposite.]

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short" (Fig. 7); whilst
bursting on the same
shows correct range
over the target
).
the target be situated
edge of a plantation,
any position where all
bursts disappear, a
on of the "bracket-
process known as
ping" is adopted (Fig.
n this operation, the
shots are fired short,
efore, and successive
are tried at slightly
sing ranges until the
is hit. This system
t employed when it
be avoided, as it en-
a serious waste of am-
ion. Although every
r shell fired from the
gun with the same
e at the same elevation
it is found in practice
inevitable. The result
sheaf" of fire in the
[Continued opposite.



[Continued.]

HOW IT WORKS: "RANGING," OR THE VERIFICATION OF THE MECHANICAL RANGE-FINDER'S DISTANCES BY SHELL-BURSTS.

As the error is approximately equal in all directions, the cross section of this cone is circular. If, therefore, the shots forming the "sheaf of fire" fell vertically on the target, the area covered would be approximately circular in shape. As, however, they fall in a slanting direction, the area struck takes the shape of an ellipse whose length increases proportionally to its width as the range decreases. The

rectangle obtained by multiplying the length of the ellipse by its width is known as the "rectangle" of the gun. As the length of the rectangle lies along the line of fire, it will be seen that a narrow, deep target is easier to hit than a wide and shallow one, and consequently, in firing against ships, a vessel "end on" is in more danger than one "broadside on" at any distance beyond "point-blank" range. (Fig. 10.)



THE RETURN OF THE CONQUEROR OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: GENERAL BOTHA LANDING AT CAPE TOWN AFTER THE CAMPAIGN.

General Botha landed at Cape Town on July 22 after his triumphant campaign in German South-West Africa. On his way to the City Hall, where the Mayor, Mr. Parker, made a speech of welcome, the General received a great ovation from huge crowds in the streets. Photograph No. 1 shows him disembarking from the hospital-ship "Ebani," preceded by Mrs. Botha and followed by the Mayor and

Mayoress. A violent thunderstorm was going on. General Botha's personal staff are standing by the gangway. In Photograph No. 2 he is speaking to Admiral Gillett; and in No. 3, inspecting the Guard of Honour, composed of forty men of the R.N.R. and forty of the R.N.V.R. In No. 4 General Botha is seen, with his wife and the Mayor and Mayoress, about to drive into the city.—[Photos. by Black.]



THE CAMPAIGN.

...al staff are standing by the
No. 3, inspecting the Guard
R. In No. 4 General Botha
e city.—[Photos. by Black.]



WORK FOR GERMAN MILITARY FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS WHO FOLLOWED THE RETREATING RUSSIANS: A BLOWN-UP BRIDGE; AND FIRES.

The Russian armies in Poland carried out their retreat deliberately and in good order, from time to time fighting rear-guard actions in which they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. They also took all necessary precautions to destroy everything, in the way of stores and so on, that might be of use to the enemy for military purposes, and to impede his progress. Bridges over rivers were blown up by

the retreating Russians, and our photograph affords an example as to how thoroughly this essential task was performed. Material that could not be removed had to be set on fire, and it was reported that the enemy's forces, as they advanced in the wake of the Russians, sent forward numbers of firemen to deal with these conflagrations, and engineers to re-build bridges and other structures.—[Photo. by Topical.]



RELIGION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY: A PRIEST ON THE MARCH.

The courage and devotion of the Russian priests in ministering to the spiritual needs of the troops in the field have more than once been illustrated in these pages. We have shown them, for example, holding services at the front and inspiring the men by the sacred symbols of their faith. Here we see a sturdy Russian priest trudging along with a transport column.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



MOTOR FORCES OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY: ARMoured CARS ON THE ROAD.

Armoured cars have played a considerable part in the war. Much has been heard of the British, French, and Belgian cars, and our photographs show that the Russian Army also is not lacking in this important up-to-date arm. In the earlier stages of the war armoured cars were used chiefly for outpost and scouting work. Now they have also been adapted for removing wire entanglements.—[Illus. Bureau.]



WARS ON THE ROAD.

heard of the British, French, not lacking in this important used chiefly for outpost and tanglements.—[*Illus. Bureau*]



LOOKING LIKE A MONSTER HILLSIDE WARREN: THE INNER FACE OF A RUSSIAN FIELD-WORK ON A POLISH BATTLEFIELD.

To what an extent underground burrowing has to be resorted to as a measure of sheer necessity in the face of the heavy German artillery (with their devastating shell fire) where troops are intended to make a stand for any length of time, is tellingly exemplified in the illustration here. It is a photograph reproduced from a German paper, and shows the section of the entrenchments prepared for and occupied

by one of the covering Russian rearguard forces near the Polish-Galician frontier while holding the German massed onslaughts at bay to give time for the Grand Duke's main columns to effect their withdrawal in security. The dug-outs and tunnels seen comprise the interior face of a field-fortification redoubt. The crest-line of the work is in the background, and the far side confronted the enemy's.



AS THE GERMAN ENTRENCHMENTS AT HOOGE WERE WHEN STORMED BY THE BRITISH AFTER A CONTINUOUS CANNONADING BY ADEQUATELY

"Our gunners seemed to have a real good supply of ammunition, and this made us feel cheerful. They prepared the way magnificently for our infantry attack, and I am convinced that if we could keep on like that we should have the enemy 'beat.' . . . If our guns can go on supporting us in the same way we shall have them at our mercy." So one of the correspondents at the front in Flanders writes in a description

of the brilliant British victory at Hooze a few days ago. Speaking of the battlefield scene, he adds this grim detail, in regard to the "litter of broken earthworks," which incidentally casts a side-light on the significance of the scene of overwhelming devastation so strikingly brought out in the above illustration. "Owing to the frightful destructiveness of our bombardment, many of the trenches had been made into

SUPPLIED ARTILLERY
shapeless chaos. Even when
and wounded men." The p
a Belgian officer, standing i
strongly held German trench



IOUS CANNONADING BY ADEQUATELY

Speaking of the battlefield scene, he adds this "which incidentally casts a side-light on the strikingly brought out in the above illustration. At, many of the trenches had been made into

SUPPLIED ARTILLERY: A BELGIAN OFFICER'S CAMERA-PICTURE OF GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED AFTER A SIMILAR BOMBARDMENT.

shapeless chaos. Even where they still existed intact the communication-trenches became choked with dead and wounded men." The photograph given here was taken recently in an adjacent sphere of operation; by a Belgian officer, standing in the middle of what, only a few hours before, had been a line of intact and strongly held German trenches. It depicts the result of just such a concentrated bombardment as that at

Hooze by well-supplied artillery during several hours. The blowing-up of a mine also had its part in involving the debris of the enemy's entrenchments in the condition of hopelessly shattered ruin in which they were found when finally stormed and occupied, and as the illustration shows them. Such incidents are not uncommon in this unprecedented war.—[Photo. by C.N.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XX.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 2/8TH THE LONDON REGIMENT (POST OFFICE RIFLES).

The Post Office Rifles, the N.C.O.'s of which—those of the 2nd Battalion—are grouped in our photograph, is one of the best-known Metropolitan Territorial Corps. Its efficiency is on a par with the fine traditions of the corps. It is numbered as the 8th Battalion of the London Regiment, and has for its Hon. Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B. The Post Office Rifles represents in the Territorial Army one of the oldest of the famous and historic Volunteer Corps which the patriotism of the nation brought into existence just fifty-five years ago, as Great Britain's answer to Napoleon the Third's menace of an

invasion of England. As a rifle corps it does not carry colours, but two notable "War-Honours" are borne on the uniform, displayed on the "appointments" of the equipment. They are: "Egypt 1882," in which campaign men of the Post Office Rifles rendered the late Lord Wolseley notable service; and "South Africa 1899-1902," where the men of the battalion on service did their part, under the late Earl Roberts and Earl Kitchener. The Post Office Rifles became a Territorial corps under Lord Haldane's Army reorganisation scheme.—[Photo by Bassano.]

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In the Back Row a
2nd Lieut. G. C. Fal
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Stephenson, Capt. S.
F. A. Labouchere, M
reading as before : 21



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XX.—OFFICERS OF THE 2/8TH THE LONDON REGIMENT (POST OFFICE RIFLES).

In the Back Row are, reading from left to right: 2nd Lieut. W. K. Ewen, 2nd Lieut. D. W. King, 2nd Lieut. G. C. Faber, 2nd Lieut. C. J. G. Dugdale, 2nd Lieut. P. E. Frankau, 2nd Lieut. R. C. Baynes, 2nd Lieut. T. A. B. Purkis; In the Middle Row, are, again reading from left to right: Capt. W. R. Stephenson, Capt. S. J. Langton, Capt. R. G. Wrightson, Capt. and Adjut. G. de-M. G. Hoare, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Labouchere, Major P. J. Preece, Capt. S. W. Luard, Capt. G. G. Barnes; In the Front Row are, reading as before: 2nd Lieut. A. Moon, 2nd Lieut. M. Fortescue Brickdale, Capt. P. C. M. Ash, 2nd Lieut.

W. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, 2nd Lieut. N. Hayes. The London headquarters of both battalions of the Post Office Rifles are at 130, Bunhill Row, E.C., where also another Territorial battalion of the twenty-eight of which the London Regiment consists has its headquarters—a locality of note in the military annals of London. In the neighbourhood was the old Artillery training ground of the ancient gunners' corps of England before the R.A. was established at Woolwich, and the present H.A.C. armoury is not far away.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XX.—THE 2/8TH THE LONDON REGIMENT (POST OFFICE RIFLES) TRAINING FOR THE FRONT.

The training centre of the 2-8th Battalion of the London Regiment, the historic Post Office Rifles, has been in Sussex, where our illustrations show some of the members of the battalion while undergoing instruction in field work. Photograph No. 1 shows a machine-gun section stationed as in action in the open and about to commence firing. No. 2 shows the signaller section in a display with regulation

flags. The grouping is for the special occasion, and the message which is being signalled, read from left to right and from the back row to the front, makes up, "Post Office Rifles." No. 3 is a battlefield-practice incident—leaving the trenches for a charge. No. 4 shows the completion of the attack: the men storm the enemy's trench and bayonet the defenders, caught while lying down and firing.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

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